


FUNERAL -  
MICHIGAN CITY, IN

DRAWER 15

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# The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Funeral Train Route  
Michigan City, Indiana  
May 1, 1865

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### LAST NIGHT DISPATCHES.

#### SHERMAN GONE TO CHARLESTON.

#### The Assassination Trials.

#### CAPTURE OF A REBEL STEAMER.

#### A Rebel Floating Battery Sunk.

#### MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

#### Recent Operations of Stoneman.

#### FROM CAIRO AND BELOW

#### The Destruction of the Ram Webb.

#### Probable Surrender of Kirby Smith.

#### LATEST FROM MEXICO.

#### Additional Foreign News.

&c., &c., &c.

#### HONORS TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ZIONSVILLE, IND., May 1, 12:40 A. M.

I have telegraphed you fully of the progress of the funeral cortege up to its arrival at Indianapolis, and now continue the chronicle of the grand ovations to the dead.

A large assemblage of people with lighted lamps and torches, assembled, and upon learning in which car was the President's remains, they flocked about it with the greatest anxiety, eagerly endeavoring to get a look at the remains.

WHITESTOWN, IND., 10.7 A. M., May 2.—Around a large bonfire are congregated about one hundred people. The men remain with uncovered heads while the train passed.

LEBANON, IND., May 2—1:30 A. M.—This is the county seat of Boone county, and it seems as if both town and county were gathered together to honor the dead. Lamps, torches and bonfires, send their brilliant light about the assemblage suspended from wires and transparent lamps, behind which are drooped flags dressed in mourning. A beautiful arch of evergreens and roses was erected, under which the cars passed. This handsome structure was festooned with velvet rosettes, miniature banners, and other decorations. Colored transparencies lent their attractions to make the embellishments more fairy-like than real.

THORNTOWN, IND., 2:10 A. M.—A large number of people were standing at the depot and on the side of the track, the men standing with uncovered heads as the funeral cortege passed. Bonfires were lighted. The community in and about Thorntown is composed principally of Quakers, and certainly their assembling thus to honor the dead is but additional testimony to their well known devotional life.

CLARK'S HILL, IND., 2:40 A. M.—A congregation assembled at the depot with lighted lamps. The people stood uncovered while in the presence of the remains.

STOCKWELL, 2:50 A. M.—A very fine display presented itself of crowds of people surrounding the depot, looking solemn and thoughtful. Many bonfires were burning, and lighted lamps were suspended by the wayside. On a transparency was the following: "Down with treason, death to traitors."

LAFAYETTE, IND., 3:35 A. M.—The private residences are brilliantly illuminated, contrasting strangely with the black drapery which shades the windows and doors. The assemblage present was very large and orderly. A band of music discoursed appropriate airs. Bonfires lighted up our way, and flags dressed in mourning are drooping at half mast.

At this point we take the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad—a distance of ninety-two miles from Michigan City. The steam engine Persian, handsomely decorated, now bears us on, under the charge of cautious and experienced engineer, Mr. A. Rupert. Harry Nuishan, Esq., is the conductor. Mr. Rhodes is engineer in charge of the pilot engine Rocket.

BATTLE GROUND, IND., 3:55 A. M.—Bonfires are blazing, around which some three hundred people are congregated. They slowly wave flags and stand uncovered as the cortege passes them.

REYNOLDS, IND., 5:55 A. M.—A great many farmers and their families have come—some of them twenty miles—to pay their respects to the dead. The village people have been anxiously waiting to get a sight of the funeral train.

FRANCISVILLE, IND., 5:45 A. M.—The crowd of people assembled here flock about the car containing the President's remains, and stand on tip-toe to get a look at the coffin. Numbers of country people are likewise here.

LUCKEN, 6:25 A. M.—The usual signs of bereavement are seen. The people wearing mourning badges, and flags are drooping here as at Medaryville. There was a large number of people in waiting to satisfy their uppermost wish of getting a look at the funeral cortege.

—Two thousand people more serious, seen. The

LA CROIX, IND.—7:50 A. M.—Quite a nice demonstration was made here by the people of the village and from the surrounding country, who viewed the cortege in the most sacred manner.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., May 1—8:35 A. M.—Another change at this place. We are now in the care of the Michigan Central Railroad, R. A. Rice, Esq., General Superintendent, and C. Knowlton, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, accompanied the remains from Indianapolis, and will continue until the cortege arrives in Chicago. They are unremitting in their care and attention.

The engine Ranger, Moscs, Geo. Happer, conductor, and the pilot engine, Frank Vanvalkenburg, are ready for our accommodation. These engines are very handsomely decorated.

Delegations from Chicago, and elsewhere, came on trains at this point to assist in the funeral rites.

#### AN HOUR OF SUNSHINE.

The universe, which has been shrouded in gloom and darkness for the past twenty-four hours, is lit up this morning with a bright and glorious sun, whose refulgent rays lend to nature a touch of exquisite beauty. The rains which have beaten with such violence, have ceased, and the air is once more as sweet and balmy as if the fragrance of the orient were suddenly wafted. Thanks to the merciful Creator for this long wished for change; methinks it must have come to be in harmony with the warm hearts and fervent patriotism of the men and women of Michigan City, whose touching, sublime memory of the great dead, our own, the world-beloved, Abraham Lincoln, I am about to hand down to history, to future ages, for surely such divine devotion of the noble living to the revered dead can never die. Let us now see how this devotion was manifested—this devotion so touchingly beautiful, so harmoniously blended with the creations of nature and art, and so artistically wrought and interwoven by the gentle hand of women and the strong arm of man. An arch, manufactured of wreaths and roses, is passed by the funeral train as it entered the depot. It is twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet high.

At a point 23 feet from the base upwards, commenced a dome, which rise proportionately to a height of 12 feet, thus making on the south side, "Abraham Lincoln, our Guiding Star, has fallen; the nation mourns." The letters in the above were the counterpart of those already described, and the handiwork of ladies of Michigan City. They are most remarkably beautiful in execution and design. The pillars supporting the arch were alternately woven with black and white strips of cloth, and a third was a continued circling of evergreens. Approaching the upper part of the pillar, splendid flags flowed gracefully.

The wealth of Flora's chapelet, hedges and evergreens in the interior of the arch, and the harmony displayed in their arrangement, were as profuse as they were excellent. At an equal distance from the base, on the four corners supporting the dome, were portraits of the great dead looking down, as now we trust he is looking from the great arch of God's universe. In the brief moment we have to describe this wonderful piece of beautiful mechanism, it is impossible for us to do it justice. We have only to say that the women of Michigan City have reared a monument to the moral worth of Abraham Lincoln more lasting and enduring,



more solid and substantial than the laurels of warriors or crowns of kings—a cross of solid flowers.

A delegation of ladies, 16 in number, through Miss Hattie Colfax, cousin to Schuyler Colfax, on the part of the soldiers of the city, presented a beautiful cross made of solid flowers, which they asked permission to place upon the coffin. The request being granted, the fair women entered the car containing the remains, Miss Colfax placing the cross on the coffin, and the other ladies following, till they passed out through the opposite end of the car. These angels of mercy, for such they may be termed, were dressed in white and wore black ashes. The names of the ladies accompanying Miss Colfax were Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Peck, Miss Woodward, Miss Mary Goodhue, Miss Minnie Sherman, Miss Mary Gammons, Miss Mary White, Miss Kate Palmer, Miss Nellie Williams, Miss Kate Higgins, Miss Nellie Jernergen, Miss Mary McAlvo, Miss Mary Sperry and Miss Mary Potter.

LAKESIDE, IND., 9.30 A. M.—The depot was handsomely draped about the entrance to the main door.

A number of people were assembled, who gazed upon the funeral train with reverential looks.

CHICAGO, IND., 10:05 A. M.—This, like every other station along the route, had its mourners—those who watched with anxious hearts to see even the ground over which the sacred dust had passed.

#### CONCLUSION.

Having given you a full and accurate account of the solemn tribute of the people of Indiana to the memory of a beloved ruler, from the entrance to the exit of the sacred dust upon her soil, I here terminate the record, and what a glorious record it is for Indiana to treasure up in her heart of hearts,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, May 2.

The ashes of the great dead have departed from our midst, but his spirit will ever be deeply enshrouded in our hearts.

At 9:30 this evening, the funeral cortege departed for Springfield, where it will arrive at 8 A. M. to-morrow.

This great city of the West has honored the fallen martyr in the most solemn and reverential manner. While the body lay in state, there was a steady solid mass of people passing in and out of the City Hall. As the masses looked upon the marble features of the assassinated President, a religious feeling of awe impressed them with the sacredness of the occasion; they felt the sacred dust was consecrated in the nation's soul. From out their midst he had been cruelly taken by the violent hand of the assassin. Not only was the loss of him a family bereavement, but his country and humanity grieved over the irreparable calamity. When he assumed the reins of Government a gigantic rebellion threatened the life of the Republic. By his mild but firm rule, and above all, his perseverance to preserve the Union, and was

# EVENING JOURNAL.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

## CITY MATTERS.

### THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

#### Grand and Imposing Reception.

#### Ellequent Demonstrations of Sorrow and Respect.

### THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

#### Impressive Scenes and Incidents.

#### LYING IN STATE AT CITY HALL.

At half-past five o'clock this morning, the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, all wearing the insignia of mourning, consisting of broad bands of black cloth around their hats and strips of the same material, heavily fringed with white silk, fastened upon their arms just above the elbow, left the Michigan Central Depot upon a special train, to meet the remains of the illustrious dead and escort them to this, the chief city of the honored State that gave the nation a President, a Patriot, a Martyr.

The train was in charge of General Agent H. E. Sargent, and was tastefully and elaborately draped in mourning.

#### Michigan City.

At Michigan City a large and beautiful triple arch, surmounted by a tall flag-staff with the national ensign draped in mourning, was erected upon the railroad track. Portraits of the illustrious dead were ensuspended in each arc wreathed with evergreens, and draped with flags and insignia of mourning. Among the mottoes displayed were the following:

"Noblest Martyr to Freedom; Sacred thy Dust, Hallowed thy Resting Place."

"With tears we resign thee to God and His story."

"The Purposes of the Almighty are Perfect, and must Prevail.—A. LINCOLN."

"Our Guiding Star has fallen; our Nation Mourns."

The carhouse was beautifully draped. Upon the platform thirty-six young ladies, representing the States, and one representing the Goddess of Liberty, appeared in appropriate mourning costumes.

#### The Funeral Train.

The train, consisting of seven Michigan Central and two Government coaches, arrived at Michigan City at 8.15. The drapings and decorations were pronounced by officials to be superior in point of quality and arrangement to anything elsewhere seen.

The Pilot engine that preceded the funeral train from Michigan City to Chicago, was draped and decorated with marvelous beauty and taste. In front of the headlight a framed likeness of the lamented President, heavily draped, was placed, while the entire engine was clad in rich drapery, heavily fringed with silver. The engine drawing the funeral train was similarly draped, reflecting great credit upon the taste of the Michigan Central and its attaches.

The people of Michigan City are not lacking in the elements of respect and hospitality. Thousands gathered about the train, and a bountiful repast was spread for all who desired to partake thereof.

After a pause of an hour, the funeral train, with the Chicago Committee of One Hundred on board, started westward. All along the route, at every station, and even at the cross roads, crowds of people stood with heads uncovered as the cortege passed.

#### The Grand Hearse Car.

The Hearse Car and the car for the Guard of Honor came all the way from Washington, and will proceed to Springfield, the terminus of the sad journey. While the latter presents a very fine and imposing appearance, the Hearse Car is, of course, the centre of attraction. It is divided into three compartments. In the centre is a state room, with two luxurious velvet-lined berths, and furniture in unison. An apartment at one end is assigned as the resting place for the remains of the President, and that of the other for those of little Willie Lincoln. On the coffin of the latter we observed several wreaths of flowers, one of which was a most magnificent affair, and had been placed there, we presume, temporarily, during the absence of the remains of the President. It had for its base a shield covered with flowers, over which, and larger than the shield, was laid a splendid cross of flowers, the whole surrounded by a magnificent circle of flowers. We copy the following inscription attached to it:

To the Memory of  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
From a few of the Ladies of the  
United States Sanitary Commission,  
Philadelphia.

The respective apartments were heavily draped in mourning, and the windows were covered with black cloth.

The exterior of the Hearse Car is of a rich chocolate color, and has on the centre paneling a painting of an American eagle. It is draped with curtains of black cloth, fringed with silver. The curtains are festooned with heavy silver cord and tassels, supported by silver eagles. The windows of the interior are also covered with black cloth.

This car was prepared expressly for the use of the President, under the supervision of General McCollum, and is now used for the first time to convey the mortal remains of the President to their last resting-place. How sad, how suggestive of the fleetingness of all things earthly, is the fact.

#### The Coffin.

As the coffin was removed from the car to the hearse, it became visible for the first time to the spectators. Its splendor and magnificence could not well be surpassed. Its entire cost was about \$2,000, and it is probably the most perfect and superbly finished article of the kind ever manufactured in this country.

The timber used in the construction is mahogany. This is lined with lead. The inside of the coffin is faced with box plaited satin, the pillow and lower surface are of the finest description of white silk, and the whole is surrounded with chenille as in fringe. The inside of the face lid is raised with white satin, the centre piece is trimmed with black and white silk braid, fastened at the four corners with silver stars. The upper part of the lid is thrown back so as to reveal the head and bust.

The most rich and costly description of black cloth covers the outside. It is heavily fringed with silver, having four silver medallions on either side, in which are set the handles. All along the sides it is beautifully and elaborately festooned with massive drapery, in each fold of which glitters a silver star. The edges are decorated with silver braid, having tassels each five inches in length. Upon each side are four massive handles, also of silver, and at the end and foot are stars of the same material. On the top is a row of silver tassels, extending the whole length, a few inches from the edge. In the centre is a silver plate, on which is the inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
Sixteenth President of the United States.  
Born July 12, 1809.  
Died April 15, 1865.

This is encircled by a shield formed of silver tassels. The whole is really beautiful and finished with exceedingly good taste and fine workmanship.

#### Arrival of the Cortège.

The train reached Chicago at eleven o'clock and was received at Park place by the military and civic escort. Minute guns and tolling bells announced the arrival of the mournful pageant, and the thousands assembled in the vicinity of Park place stood in breathless silence and reverently uncovered as the sacred corse was borne to the funeral car, under the grand arch. The line of march was then taken up in the following order:

Band of Music.  
Colonel R. M. Hough, Chief Marshal.  
Assistants—Colonel John L. Haucock, Captain William Turley.  
Aids—Major L. D. Hubbard, A. I. G., Captain Arthur M. Kinzie.  
Major General Joseph Hooker and Staff.  
Major General Alfred Sully and Staff.  
Brigadier General N. B. Buford and Staff.  
Brigadier General B. J. Sweet and Staff.  
Band of Music.  
8th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lt. Colonel L. C. Skinner commanding.  
Band.  
15th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Martin Flood, commanding.  
6th regiment United States volunteers, Colonel C. H. Potter, commanding.

PALL BEARERS.  
Hon. Lyman Trumbull,  
Hon. Jno. Wentworth,  
Hon. F. C. Sherman,  
Hon. E. C. Larned,  
Hon. F. A. Hoffman,  
Hon. J. R. Jones,  
PALL BEARERS.  
Hon. Thos. Drummond,  
Hon. Wm. Bross,  
Hon. J. B. Rice,  
Hon. S. W. Fuller,  
Hon. T. B. Bryan,  
Hon. J. Y. Scammon,

Guard of Honor, mounted, as follows:  
Major General Hunter, Rear Admiral Davis,  
Major General Barnard, General McCullum,  
Brig. Gen. Ramsey, Brigadier General Howe,  
Brig. Gen. Caldwell, Brig. Gen. Townsend,  
Brigadier General Eaton, Brigadier General Ekin,  
Captain Taylor, U. S. N., Major Field, U. S. M. C.  
Captain Charles Penrose, Commissary.  
Relatives and family friends in carriages.  
N. W. Edwards, C. N. Smith.

Rev. Dr. Gurley,  
Judge David Davis and son.  
Two clergymen.  
Illinois Delegation.  
Colonel J. H. Bowen, Marshal.  
Governor Oglesby, General Haynie,  
Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch,  
S. M. Cullum, E. F. Leonard,  
D. L. Phillips, Hon. S. H. Melvin,  
Congressional Delegation.  
George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms and Marshal.  
Senator Nye, Nevada; Senator Williams, Oregon;  
E. B. Washburne, Illinois; R. C. Schenck,  
Ohio; I. N. Arnold, Illinois; J. F.  
Farnsworth, Illinois;  
Hon. T. White, Michigan; Hon. S. Clark, Kansas;  
Hon. Thomas B. Shuman, California;  
Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Maryland; Hon.  
R. V. Whaley, West Virginia; Hon. W.  
A. Newell, N. J.; Hon. Samuel Hooper, Mass.;  
Hon. Joseph Bailey, Pa.; Hon. J. K. Morehead, Pa.; Hon. W. W. Wall.

Ide, Idaho Territory,  
Governors of States,  
C. L. Wilson, Marshal.  
Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.  
The Mayor and Common Council.  
Judges of the Courts and Members of the Bar.  
The Reverend Clergy.  
Colonel Fred Hurst, Marshal.  
Officers of the Army and Navy now in Service or  
Honourably Discharged, in Uniform.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Band of Music.  
Colonel John Mason Loomis, Marshal.  
Aids—Dr. Brock, McKivkar, Major James R. Hugu-  
nin, Lieutenant F. Bishop, J. L. Pickard.  
Elsworth Zonaves.  
Children of the Public Schools.  
Twelve Mounted Artillerymen.  
Board of Education.  
Children of Holy Family.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Band.  
Colonel Ezra Taylor, Marshal.  
Aids—Captain I. Parsons Ramsey, Major Thad. S.  
Clarkson, W. M. Egan, Geo. F. Haines.  
Battery "A," 1st Illinois Light Artillery.  
Battery "B," 1st Illinois Light Artillery.  
Dearborn Light Artillery.  
Ninth-century Regiment Illinois Infantry.  
Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry.  
Tyler Zonaves.  
Lincoln Blues, Lake Forrest.  
Students of the Lake Forrest Academy,  
Faculty and Students of University of St. Mary's  
of the Lake.  
Professors and Students of St. Mary's Theological  
Seminary.  
Chicago Veteran Association.  
Government Employees.  
Chicago Sharpshooters' Association.  
Apollo Commandery of Knights Templars.  
Lodges of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted  
Masons.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Band.  
H. D. Booth, Marshal.  
Aids—Murry Nelson, Edmund Prindville, J.  
Edgar Maple.  
Chicago Board of Trade.  
Mercantile Association.  
University of Chicago.  
Young Men's Association.  
St. Benedict's Young Men's Society.  
Holland and Belgian Society.  
St. Joseph's Society.  
French Mutual Aid Society.  
German Roman Catholic Benevolent Society.  
Society Svea.  
Order of Hargair.  
Society Nova.



German Workmen's Association.  
St. Alphonsus's Society.  
Laborers' Benevolent Association.  
Hebrew Caha Uebour Chaulin.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Band.

Christian Wahl, Marshal.

Aide—Dr. F. Mahla, Henry Wendt, Fr. Mohring.  
Old Free Order of Chaldaer.

Turnverein.

Sons of Hermann.

Ancient United Order of Druids.

North Chicago Workmen's Relief Society.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Fenian Brotherhood.

Social Arbeiter Verein.

Gruehl Verein.

Germania Bruderbund.

Hebrew Benevolent Association.

Chicago Bildungs Verein.

German Stone-Cutters' Association.

German Masons and Bricklayers' Society.

Cabinet Makers' Society.

Butchers' Association.

Workmen's Relief Society.

Freie Saengerbund.

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

Band.

Philip Wadsworth, Marshal.

Aide—George W. Gage, C. Y. Richmond, N. J.

Howe, U. P. Harris.

Typographical Union.

Hilberian Benevolent Society.

St. George's Society.

St. Andrew's Society.

American Protestant Association.

Delegation of Chicago Seamen's Union.

Ship Carpenters' and Caulkers' Association.

Bohemian Society, Slavenska Lipa.

Gentlemen's Sodality Society.

Dramatic Profession of Chicago.

Tailors' Fraternal Union.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent

Society.

United Sons of Erin.

Colored citizens.

Chicago Fire Department.

Union Society.

German Catholic St. Francis Benevolent Society.

#### The Grand Arch on Park Place.

The grand funeral arch on Park place surpasses in elegance and appropriateness anything of the kind thus far on the route of which any description has yet been published. It was erected under the supervision of W. W. Boyington, Esq., and reflects much credit upon his taste.

The entire arch, which extends across Park place, is of tripple gothic form, in length spanning a distance of fifty-one feet, and having a depth of sixteen feet. The height from the ground to the centre of the middle or main arch is thirty feet, with a width of twenty-four feet—the side arches being each eight feet wide and twenty feet in height. The total height of the centre arch and pinnacles is about forty feet. So much for the dimensions of this beautiful structure.

Each of the arches—all presenting their front elevations towards Michigan avenue and the lake—is supported by a cluster of hexagonal columns, resting upon a single base, forming four sets of columns on each front. The interstices between these columns are fitted up as Gothic windows, and beautifully draped as such, in black and white, adding a solemn effect to the general appearance.

At the centre of each arch, on the top of the columns of both fronts, are large and imposing American shields, from which draped national ensigns hang in graceful festoons. From these flags the mourning drapery entwines about the different portions of the arches, up to the pinnacle in the centre. The lower portion of the arches is also heavily draped in black and white, beautifully arranged. Fifty flags, in all, form the drapery and surmount the arches.

On each pediment of the main or centre arch is placed a bust of the lamented dead, and upon each main front, resting on the pinnacle above the busts, is seen a magnificent eagle. Underneath the eagles, and above the busts, the drapery takes the form of the sun's rays, as if they still lingered upon the honored corpse.

The mottoes upon the face of the arch, in black and white, are as follows: On the front, toward the lake, "An honest man is the noblest work of God;" "We mourn the man with heaven-born principles," and "The same man when dead shall be honored." On the front towards Michigan avenue are the following: "The brave man may fall, but not yield," "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," and "Loyalty binds and liberty restrains."

The whole is surmounted with clusters of national flags appropriately arranged and suitably draped.

#### The Funeral Car.

The funeral car, which was designed by Messrs.

Coan & Teubroeke, carriage manufacturers of this city, formed the most conspicuous feature of the procession.

The car consists of a raised platform, surmounted by a canopy, which is supported by four pillars. The shape of this roof or canopy represents the intersection of two arches at right angles with each other. Four massive covered urns are placed on the top of each pillar. The urns are covered with black and white crape, festooned with white camellias (natural flowers). From each of the pillars is the American flag, drooping and furled and covered with crape. On each of the arches is black silk velvet, studded with thirteen silver stars. The drapery from the arches is black broadcloth covered with black crape, trimmed with silver fringe, thrown back to the corner posts, and looped up by large rosettes of black crape. Over the centre of the roof appears a large American eagle, draped in crape.

The inside of the roof is of deep blue hunting, studded all over with silver stars. At the head of the car is a magnificent sun-burst, wrought in white satin on a black velvet ground, studded with silver stars, and encircled by white crape ruche.

The coffin rests on a dais, raised about a foot from the platform, covered with black velvet, with plaited white satin on the sides, overhung by black chouille fringe. On each side of the dais, in the centre, with a black velvet ground, is the name "LINCOLN," in white satin, each letter studded with silver stars, and showing with fine effect. The whole is raised upon a light spring vehicle of four wheels, to which two additional springs have been placed to prevent jarring. The car is eighteen feet long and its extreme height is fifteen feet from the ground. It was drawn by ten horses, each attended by a groom. Although the car appears to be a massive structure, it is in reality very light. The decorations are gotten up in excellent taste, and are so arranged that the coffin can be seen by every one as the funeral train moves along. The lower part of the dais was heavily draped with black cloth, which fell gracefully over the sides of the car, concealing the wheels.

#### Lying in State.

The remains now lie in state in the rotunda of the Court House, which is most tastefully draped. Around the crowning pillars are alternately diagonal wreaths of black and white cambric. From the windows upon all sides are displayed mourning flags. The dome is ribbed with the emblems of grief. Over the north entrance is an arch bearing the inscription:

"The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places."

The south door displays the sentiment:

"Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son."

As we pass inside, the scene becomes one of mournful magnificence. From the entire ceiling droop festooned rays of black and white muslin, converging into foci directly over each of the four chandeliers. On the west side of the hall are the words:

"We mourn Liberty's great Martyr."

And on the east side:

"The altar of Freedom has borne no nobler sacrifice."

The walls are draped in black, and ornamented with wreaths of white flowers. The chandeliers are festooned with crape.

Directly beneath the dome is

#### The Catafalco.

The catafalco has been conceived and executed with exquisite taste. The dais is about three feet in height, and contains an inclined plane as a canopy through which the light of thirty-six stars radiates to the coffin and its surroundings. The effect thus produced is truly gorgeous. The roof of the canopy is of ogee form, covered with black velvet, festooned with white silk and silver fringe, and studded with silver stars.

At the head of the coffin stands a velvet pedestal, festooned with silver fringe. Surmounting the pedestal is a marble eagle, around which are clustered six flags. On each side of the pedestal will rest an Etruscan vase, filled with natural flowers. The sides of the dais incline upwards, and are covered with black velvet and festooned with silver stars. The dais is covered with flowers.

The cornice of the canopy is surmounted by eight black plumes. Festoons of white silk are displayed

between the plumes and below the cornice. The cornice is ornamented with black festoons, silver fringe and tassels.

The lumberkin forms the arch between the columns on all sides. The outside is of black velvet, and the inside of white silk. The entire lumberkin is decorated with silver fringes and stars. The cornice is festooned with white silk, which rests against the lumberkin—making a deep contrast. The columns are draped in black and white silk. A raised pedestal is placed at the head of the dais, upon which stands the Guard of Honor.

#### The Court House Open to the Public.

The Court House will be opened to the public at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will remain open until 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. During all this time the remains of the President may be viewed by the public.

During the time that the remains are lying in state, the following choruses will be played in the rotunda: "Happy and Blessed are They," from the oratorio of "St. Paul;" "He that Shall Endure to the End," from "Elijah;" and the grand chorus from "St. Paul," "Into Thy Hands I Commit My Spirit."

#### An Immense Gathering of People.

Long before daylight, this morning, large crowds of men and boys had secured available places upon Michigan avenue, adjacent to Park place, where it was known the cortege would be received. From day light until ten o'clock the crowd rapidly accumulated, rushing into Lake Park and the promenade, filling every inch of standing room from Michigan avenue to the lake shore, and from Park place along down the avenue to the Soldiers' Rest, a distance of a mile. Upon the opposite side of the avenue the sidewalk was thronged with a dense mass of people throughout its entire length, while the fences, door-yards, steps, windows, doors, balconies, and even the roofs of many of the houses, were occupied by people of both sexes and all ages. Adventurous urchins, by hundreds, were perched in the trees along the route, while all of the numerous streets running into Michigan avenue were closely packed with people for a considerable distance west of the avenue. Upon the avenue itself the general appearance was most imposing. The line of march was preserved intact by the military and civic organizations composing the procession. These were formed in upon order upon each side of the avenue, commencing at Park place and extending as far as the eye could reach.

#### Strangers in the City.

Every train that entered the city this morning brought hundreds of people from neighboring cities and towns, swelling the crowds which everywhere thronged streets not closed to the public by thousands. Among these were large delegations from Waukegan, Kenosha, Milwaukee and other towns in Wisconsin, and embracing representations from several civic societies. The number of people in the city, at the time the procession moved, could not have been less than two hundred and fifty thousand.

#### Emblems of Mourning.

From the grand funeral arch to Lake street, the residents all along Michigan avenue have displayed the most impressive insignia of grief upon the fronts of their respective houses. While much money has been expended and excellent taste exhibited in this direction, however, but few deserve special mention for their superiority, the whole meriting public approval. The following are the most prominent:

Mr. J. H. Dunham's residence, No. 233, bears the motto: "Mournfully, tenderly, bear on the dead," while over the main entrance, encircling a portrait of the late President, are the words: "Our country's martyr."

The residence of Hon. J. Y. Scammon is decorated with a bust of Mr. Lincoln, in the back ground a marble cherubim, with *immortelles* straw in front, while amidst the deep drapery of the main entrance is seen the anchor of Hope in bright green.

Lieutenant Governor Brown's residence displays the national colors and profuse drapery.

At the house of J. S. Briggs, Esq., appears the motto: "We mourn our beloved President."

A. G. Swift, Esq., No. 173, displays upon his residence most beautiful drapery, with the motto:

"In sorrowing grief the nation's tears are spent; Humanity has lost a friend, and we a President."

Mrs. P. L. Updike, No. 133, deserves especial notice for the very elaborate and beautiful manner in which she has draped and ornamented the entire front of her residence. On a ledge, near the roof,

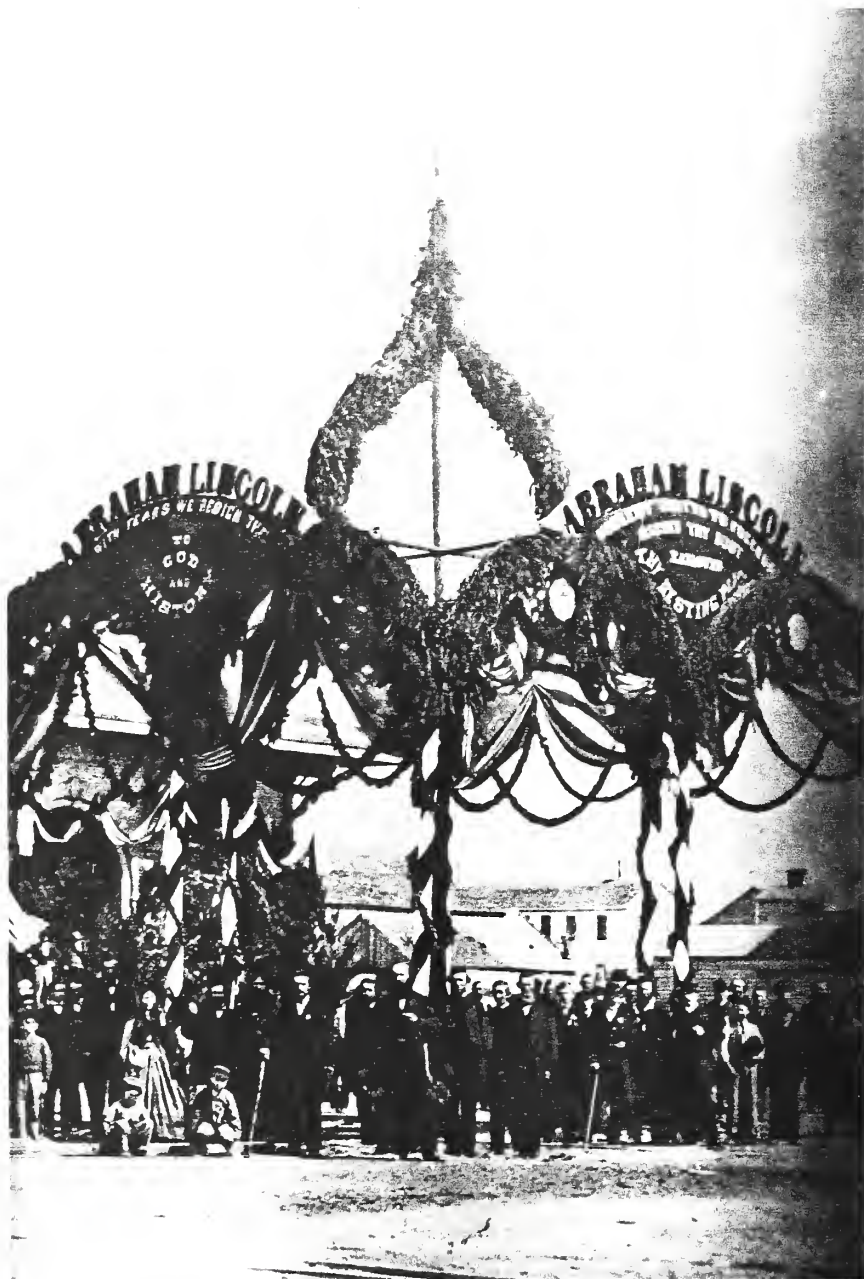


VF Golden Funeral (Indian City, IN)

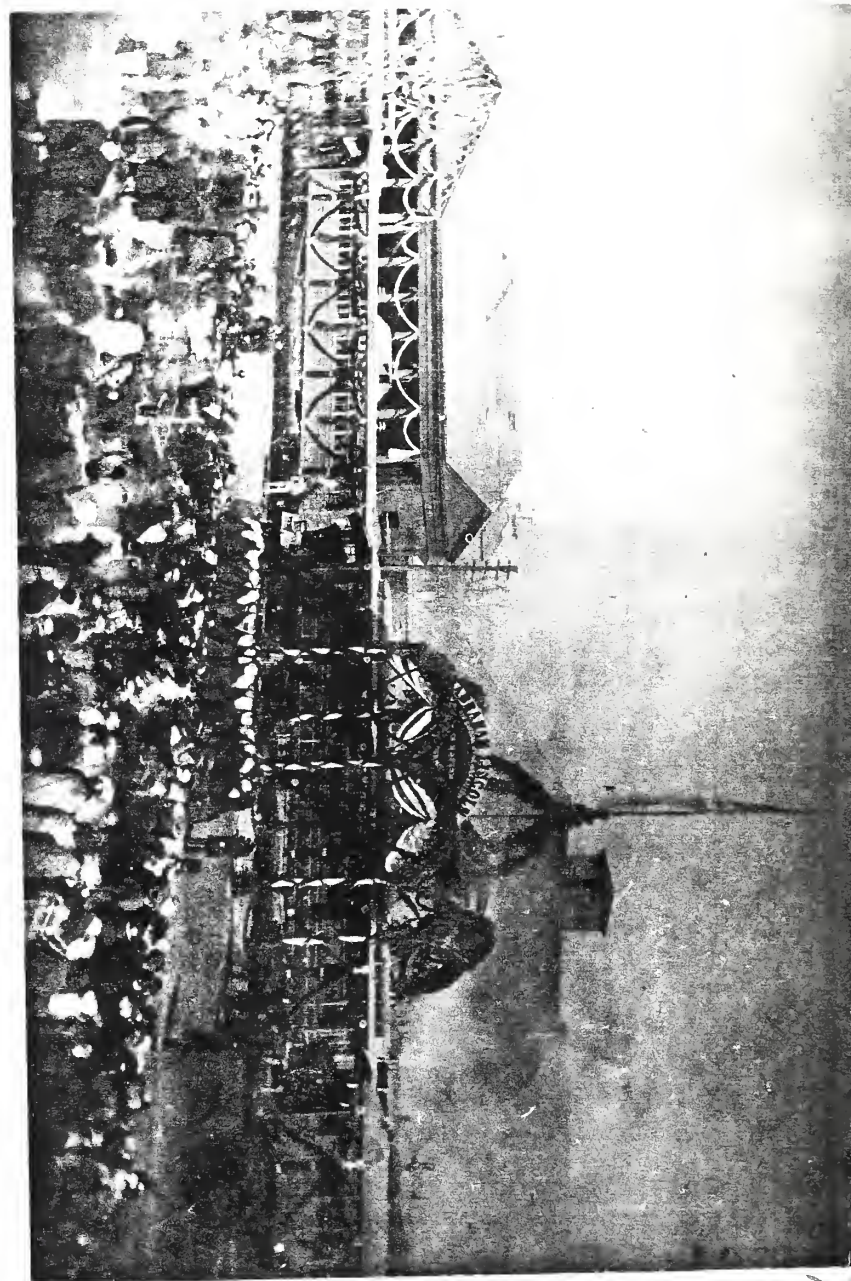
Drawer 15

Locs. Enroute

Property of THE LINCOLN MUSEUM, FORT WAYNE, IN



TLM #47



TLM #251

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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HIS

LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, DEATH

AND GREAT FUNERAL CORTEGE,

WITH A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT,

By JOHN CARROLL POWER.

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MONUMENTAL EDITION.

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:  
EDWIN A. WILSON & CO.  
1875.

## CHAPTER XX.

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Notwithstanding the train departed in the middle of the night from Indianapolis, formidable demonstrations were made at Augusta, Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Hazelrigg, Thorntown, Colfax, Stockwell and many other points. The depots were draped in mourning and other insignia of sorrow were visible, in the light of bonfires and torches ; but the people were assembled in large numbers at every point, to witness the great funeral train.

Arrived at Lafayette at three o'clock and thirty-five minutes, Monday morning, May 1. It was known that the train would stop at this place but a few minutes, but it appeared to those on board as if all the inhabitants of the city, and from many miles of the surrounding country, were there. The depot was draped in mourning, and the surrounding scene well lighted. The bells of the city were tolled, and other manifestations of sorrow were visible.

From Lafayette, the stations of Tippecanoe Battle Ground, Brookston, Chalmers, Reynolds, Bradford, Francisville, Medaryville, Kankakee, LaCrosse, Wana-tah, Westville, LaCroix and many other towns, the depots were draped, and the people in many ways demonstrated their sorrow for the loss of our Chief Magistrate.

Michigan City, Indiana, eight o'clock a. m., May 1. A bountiful breakfast was prepared for the entire funeral party, in the main station house. Thirty-six young ladies, representing the States of the Union, and one representing the Goddess of Liberty, appeared



in appropriate costumes, and with a large number of other ladies, appropriated the time assigned to the funeral party for breakfast, in passing through the hearse car to look on the coffin containing the remains of the martyred President.

The funeral train approached the depot under a large triple arch, which was surmounted by a tall flag-staff, bearing the national colors trimmed with mourning, at half-mast. Portraits of the illustrious deceased were suspended from the centre of each arch, wreathed in evergreens, and surrounded by draped flags and other insignia of sorrow. Among the mottoes displayed, were the following:

"Noblest martyr to Freedom; sacred thy dust; hallowed thy resting place."

"With tears we resign thee to God and History."

"The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail."

"Our guiding star has fallen; our nation mourns."

Here the funeral escort were joined by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and friends, and the citizen's committee of one hundred, who came out from Chicago on a special train. After all had partaken of breakfast, the train started for Chicago, at 8:35 a. m., over the Michigan Central Railroad.

Arrived at Chicago at 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, May 1. The train did not run to the Union depot, but stopped a little more than one mile south, where a temporary platform had been prepared, opposite Park Place, a short street running from the lake shore one square west, to Michigan avenue. Park Place is one square north of Twelfth street, and is between that street and Lake Park.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY AND  
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF  
LAPORTE COUNTY  
INDIANA

Rev. E. D. Daniels  
Author and Editor  
Published in 1904

Page 377

The war went on; reverses came, then victories, and so one followed the other. Sometimes the hearts of patriots rejoiced, at other times they were sad. Then Vicksburg came, then Gettysburg, which really broke the back bone of the rebellion, then Grant was placed in command and took the rebellion by the throat and continually tightened his grip until he had strangled the life out of it and peace was declared. Then LaPorte county rejoiced; but the sky was soon clouded again. Men's faces were pale. They told the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, the best friend the south and the nation ever had. There was a panic over the whole county. People could not rest. They knew not what was coming next. People thronged the streets and waited for news, but there was no hope. The sister cities and towns were draped in black. Solemn memorial meetings were held.

#### THE LINCOLN FUNERAL TRAIN AT MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

The passing of the funeral cortege bearing the remains of Lincoln back to his old home in Springfield, was a triumphal funeral march, a sad ovation. Great preparations were made at Michigan City to receive the remains. The train had to wait there for some time for the arrival of the committee sent out from Chicago to meet it. The committee stood together forming a complete tableau as the generals in charge came forward to receive the funeral cortege. The officers in charge -- General Hooker and others, were in full dress uniforms; the Chicago delegation was in black, wearing heavy crepe bands and badges of crepe on their arms. Arches had been erected in the streets. A pyramid composed of thirty-six school girls dressed in white, one of whom represented the Goddess of Liberty, sang the national airs.

A number of young girls had been selected to lay a cross of flowers on the casket. These girls wore long black skirts and white waists, and with uncovered heads they carried their offering to the funeral car where lay the remains of the martyred president. This cross was composed of trailing arbutus gathered from our native hills. . . . . Guards, who never moved, kept their watch over the mortal remains, as the throngs of people passed along to drop a tear over the great heart which lay quiet there. Nor were the temporal needs of the people forgotten, for the ladies of Michigan City served a breakfast in the New Albany and Chicago freight depot, many notable housewives devoting their time to its preparation, and using their best linen and silver. Do not such scenes bespeak a patriotism which is both profound and intense?

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Additional copies may be obtained from:

Phil T. Sprague  
The Hays Corporation  
Michigan City, Indiana

or

Michigan City Historical Society  
Miss Edna P. Kitchell, President  
1009 Cedar Street  
Michigan City, Indiana





# THE INDIANAPOLIS DAILY JOURNAL

Indianapolis, Wednesday Morning, May 3, 1865

## LINCOLN FUNERAL TRAIN

LaCroix, Ind. - 7:50 a.m. - Quite a nice demonstration was made here by the people of the village and from the surrounding contry, who viewed the cortege in the most sacred manner.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND, May 1 - 8:35 a.m. - Another change at this place. We are now in the care of the Michigan Central Railroad, R. A. Rice, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, accompanied the remains from Indianapolis, and will continue until the cortege arrives in Chicago. They are unremitting in their care and attention.

The engine Ranger, Moses, Geo. Hupper, conductor, and the pilot engine, Frank Vanvalkenburg, are ready for our accommodation. These engines are very handsomely decorated.

Delegations from Chicago, and elsewhere, came on trains at this point to assist in the funeral rites.

## AN HOUR OF SUNSHINE

The universe which has been shrouded in gloom and darkness for the past twenty-four hours, is lit up this morning with a bright and glorious sun, whose refulgent rays lend to nature a touch of exquisite beauty. The rains which have beaten with such violence, have ceased, and the air is once more as sweet and balmy as if the fragrance of the orient were suddenly wafted. Thanks to the merciful Creator for this long wished for change; methinks it must have come to be in harmony with the warm hearts and fervent patriotism of the men and women of Michigan City, whose touching, sublime memory of the great dead, our own, the world-beloved, Abraham Lincoln, I am about to hand down to history, to future ages, for surely such divine devotion of the noble living to the revered dead can never die." Let us now see how this devotion was manifested- this devotion so touchingly beautiful, so harmoniously blended with the creations of nature and art, and so artistically wrought and inter-woven by the gentle hand of women and the strong arm of man. An arch, manufactured of wreaths and roses, is passed by the funeral train as it entered the depot. It is twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet high.

At a point 23 feet from the base upwards commenced a dome, which rises proportionately to a height of 12 feet, thus making on the south side, "Abraham Lincoln, our guiding star, has fallen; the nation mourns." The letters in the above were the counterpart of those already described, and the handiwork of ladies of Michigan City. They are most remarkably beautiful in execution and design. The pillars supporting the arch were alternately woven with black and white strips of cloth, and a third was a continued circling of evergreens. Approaching the upper part of the pillar, splendid flags flowed gracefully.



The wealth of Flora's chaplet, bouquets and evergreens in the interior of the arch, and the harmony displayed in their arrangement, were as profuse as they were excellent. At an equal distance from the base, on the four corners supporting the dome, were portraits of the great dead looking down as now we trust he is looking from the great arch of God's universe. In the brief moment we have to describe this wonderful piece of beautiful mechanism, it is impossible for us to do it justice. We have only to say that the women of Michigan City have reared a monumet to the moral worth of Abraham Lincoln more lasting and enduring, more solid and substantial than the laurels of warriors or crowns of kings - a cross of solid flowers.

A delegation of ladies, 16 in number, through Miss Hattie Colfax, cousin to Schuyler Colfax, on the part of the soldiers of the city, presented a beautiful cross made of solid flowers, which they asked permission to place upon the coffin. The request being granted, the fair women entered the car containing the remains, Miss Colfax placing the cross on the coffin, and the other ladies following, till they passed out through the opposite end of the car. These angels of mercy, for such they may be termed, were dressed in white and wore black sashes. The names of the ladies accompanying Miss Colfax were Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Peck, Miss Woodward, Miss Mary Goodhue, Miss Minnie Sherman, Miss Mary Gammons, Miss Mary White, Miss Kate Palmer, Miss Nellie Williams, Miss Kate Higgins, Miss Nellie Jerneigen, Miss Mary McAlvo, Miss Mary Sporns and Miss Mary Potter.

LAKE, IND., 9:30 a.m. - The depot was handsomely draped about the entrance to the main door.

A number of people were assembled, who gazed upon the funeral train with reverential looks.

GIBBONS, IND., 10:05 a.m. - This, like every other station along the route, had its mourners - those who watched with anxious hearts to see even the ground over which the sacred dust had passed.

## CONCLUSION

Having given you a full and accurate account of the solemn tribute of the people of Indiana to the memory of a beloved ruler, from the entrance to the exit of the sacred dust upon her soil, I here terminate the record, and what a glorious record it is for Indiana to treasure up in her heart of hearts.

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Additional copies may be obtained from:

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The Hays Corporation  
Michigan City, Indiana

or  
Michigan City Historical Society  
Miss Edna P. Kitchell, President  
1009 Cedar Street  
Michigan City, Indiana

## THE FUNERAL CORTEGE

Monday, May 1, 1:17 a.m. - We are now slowly passing the village of Whitetown. A number of young ladies are drawn up in line, dressed in white, with black sashes. Large bonfires are burning. There is a drizzling rain.

LAFAYETTE 3:35 a.m. - The houses on each side of the railroad track are illuminated, and; as elsewhere, badges of mourning and draped flags are displayed; bonfires are blazing and bells tolling; mournful strains of music are heard, and the people are assembled at all the stations to view the train.

MICHIGAN CITY 8:25 a.m. - The train stopped under a large and beautiful temporary structure trimmed with black and white and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers.

Near by this continuation of arches are 36 young ladies. They sang Old Hundred, concluding with Doxology. Thirty-six young ladies are on a tastefully decorated platform, in white dresses, with black scarfs. They hold in their hands, little flags. In their midst, and almost hidden in the folds of a National flag, is a lady representing the Genius of America.

Our party when starting from Indianapolis, was increased by the addition of Senator Lane, and Representatives Orth, Farquhar and Stilwell, and by the following gentlemen of Governor Morton's staff: General Bennett, Colonel Chapman, Adjutant General Terrell, General Mansfield, Colonel Holloway, Colonel Frybarger, C.P.J. Jacobs, John M. Morton and Colonel Schlater.

Senator Trumbull and ex-Representative Arnold of Illinois, and Speaker Colfax, of Indiana and a committee of 110 from Chicago. Miss Colfax a niece of the speaker, and 15 other ladies entered the funeral car and laid flowers on the coffin of the dead. We have now entered the state of Illinois. Soon the spot was pointed out where repose the remains of Judge Douglas. Soldiers are seen in the locality lining the fences and the hills, and people begin to appear in larger numbers. At 11:00 o'clock we arrived at Chicago. Hon. Schuyler Colfax last night delivered an address in Bryant Hall to an immense audience.

CHICAGO May 1 - Thousands upon thousands of people were congregated at Park Place. Minute guns and the tolling of bells announced the arrival of the President's remains.

A great multitude stood in profound silence, with uncovered heads, as the coffin was borne from the funeral car.

The streets are spanned with numerous arches, all of which are beautifully draped. On the main or center arch, is placed a bust of the lamented dead. Above the busts is a magnificent eagle, under the eagle and above the drapery takes the form of sun's rays; the whole is surmounted with clusters of national flags appropriately arranged and suitably draped from the grand funeral arch to Lake street.

The residents along Michigan avenue displayed the insignia of grief upon the fronts of their dwellings. Many of the trimmings were of an elaborate character. The palace of Bishop Duggan displayed the national banners of Ireland and America, the harp associated with the stars and stripes.



The procession was preceded by a band of music, followed by Major General Hooker, and Alfred Sully, and Brigadiers General Buford and Sweet, together with their respective staffs, the 8th and 15th regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps. and the 6th regiment of U. S. Volunteers.

Then came the funeral car, with distinguished gentlemen as pall bearers. Then the guard of honor, the Illinois delegation, an escort from Washington, the Congressional delegation, committee of 100 citizens, Mayor and Common Council, judges of courts and members of the bar, clergymen, officers of the army and navy, etc.

Bands of music were in various parts of the imposing line.

Besides the great number of the military, the various societies, professions, trades, etc. not a few colored citizens formed in the procession. There was also a full regiment of Confederate infantry that had taken the oath of allegiance in several prison camps.

The remains of the President were conveyed to the Court House, where they now lie in state. As we pass inside the scene becomes one of the greatest magnificence. On the west side of the hall there are these words: "We Mourn for Liberty's Great Martyr". The walls are draped in black and ornamented with wreaths of white flowers. The coffin was opened to the public at 6 o'clock this p.m. and will remain open until 6 o'clock tommorrow evening.

Thousands of persons are crowding thither to see for the last time the fact of the lamented dead during the time the remains are lying in state.

Every train which entered the city this morning brought hundreds of people from the neighboring cities and towns. The number of people in the city at the time of the procession moved, could not have been less than 250,000.

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Michigan City, Indiana

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Miss Edna P. Kitchell, President  
1009 Cedar Street  
Michigan City, Indiana

Michigan

AN CITY NEWS

Sept 1935

## M. T. KRUEGER TELLS OF VIEWING LINCOLN'S BODY

Seventy years ago on May 1, the body of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred president, was viewed by State Representative Martin T. Krueger as the special train stopped in Michigan City for one hour while enroute to Chicago.

Mr. Krueger recalls vividly the incidents of the historical event, which occurred when he was a boy of 10 years, only recently arrived here from abroad.

Lincoln had been shot at the Ford theatre in Washington on the night of April 14, 1865 and had died early the next morning. His body lay in state at the capital for several days and then was taken on the slow journey to its final resting place at Springfield.

The body was carried on a special train of three cars over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway which later became the Monon and was brought through the state by way of Indianapolis. Mr. Krueger recalls that forenoon that he and his boyhood chums were enroute to Waterford when they heard the firing of a cannon.

His first impression was that the Confederates had arrived and were shelling the town. The group hurriedly hid their molasses sandwiches under a bridge spanning the Romel ditch and ran along the middle of Michigan street toward the business district.

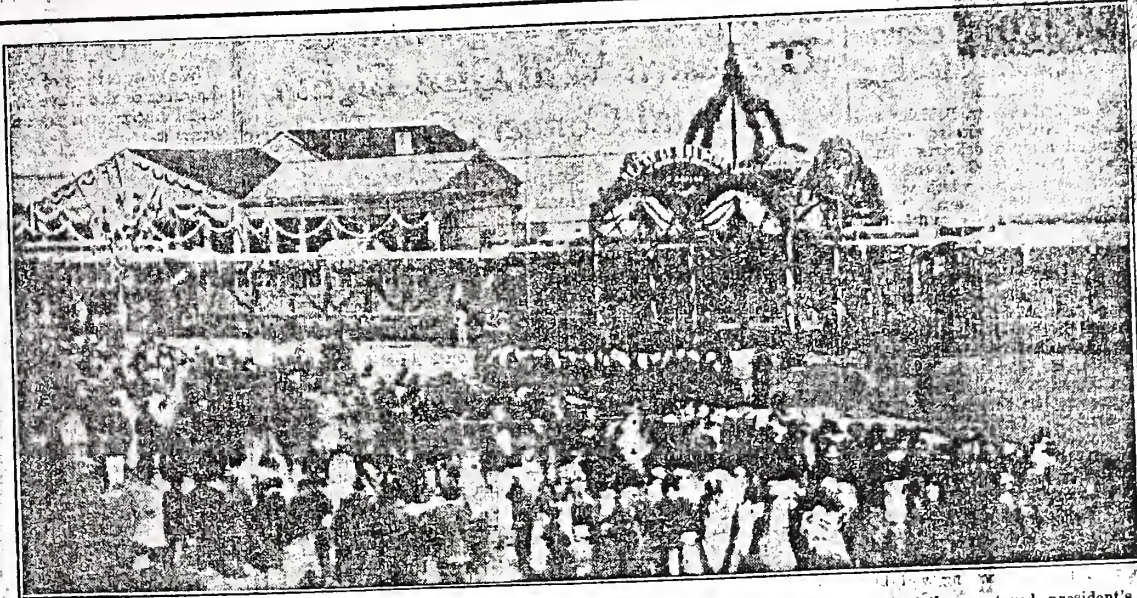
The train had already arrived and was standing in the yards awaiting the arrival of another special train of Chicago notables which was to act as the escort for the final trip through Illinois. Mr. Krueger didn't understand much English in those days but was able to understand that children would not be permitted to view the body unless accompanied by the parents. There was a detail of soldiers on hand to see that the regulation was maintained.

However, Mr. Krueger spotted a couple getting aboard the train and hid himself behind the hoop skirts of the woman. He followed the pair into the car where the body lay. Because of his inability to understand English he failed to understand the meaning of the guards orders that everyone should keep moving, so when he arrived at the bier, he stopped and took a "good look" at the dead president.

At this juncture a guard stepped forward, grabbed him by the collar and the seat of the pants and tossed him over the observation platform into a patch of sand burrs. "For many years after that my friends always insisted that I, had been one of the pallbearers at Lincoln's funeral," Mr. Krueger related.



# Saw Lincoln Funeral Train ::

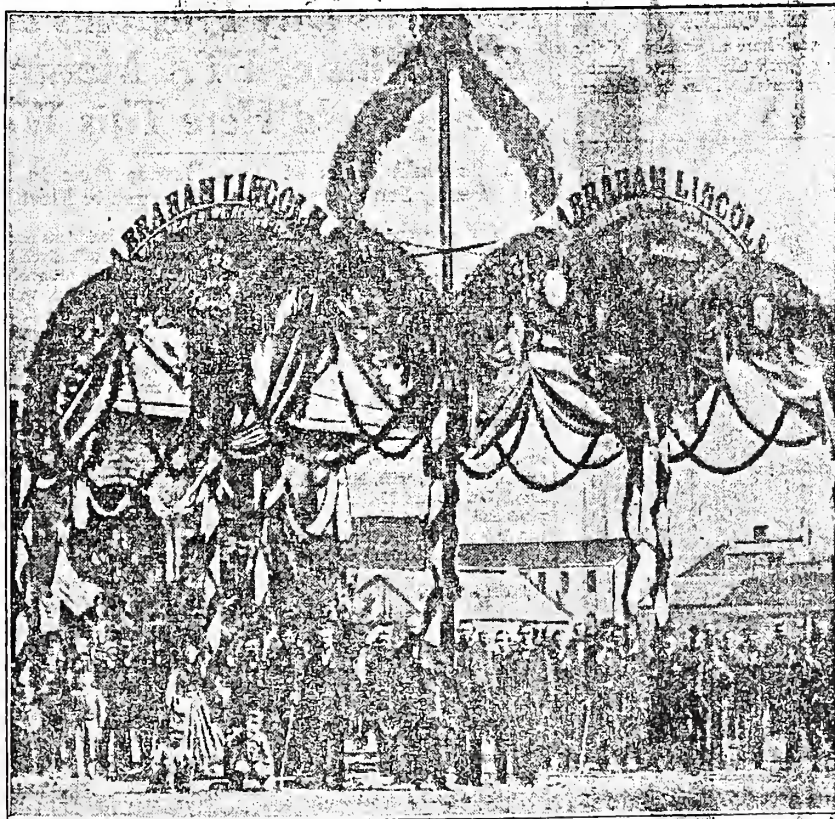


State Representative Martin T. Krueger, who owns the photograph shown above, was 11 years old when the Lincoln funeral train arrived in Michigan City May 1, 1865. Mr. Krueger together with John Voss, Henry Opperman, Cria Kay, William Meyer and Frank Eggert were walking to Waterford that morning to plant potatoes for "old man Perry." They heard the cannon on the lake front announce the arrival of the train and turned back to witness the event. Under special guard the train had traveled from Indianapolis to

Lafayette where it was switched on to the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago (later the Monon) and brought here to be routed over the Michigan Central to Chicago. Mr. Krueger recalled children were not permitted to enter the coach containing the martyred president's body unless accompanied by parents, but he concealed himself behind the crinolines of a lady and succeeded in getting a glimpse of the pier, although detected by a soldier and escorted off the car and dropped in a patch of sandbars.

ing the martyred president's body unless accompanied by parents, but he concealed himself behind the crinolines of a lady and succeeded in getting a glimpse of the pier, although detected by a soldier and escorted off the car and dropped in a patch of sandbars.

## :: As 1865 Residents



Pictured above is a scene from the outpouring of Michigan City residents when the train bearing the body of President Lincoln reached here May 1, 1865, enroute to Springfield, Ill.

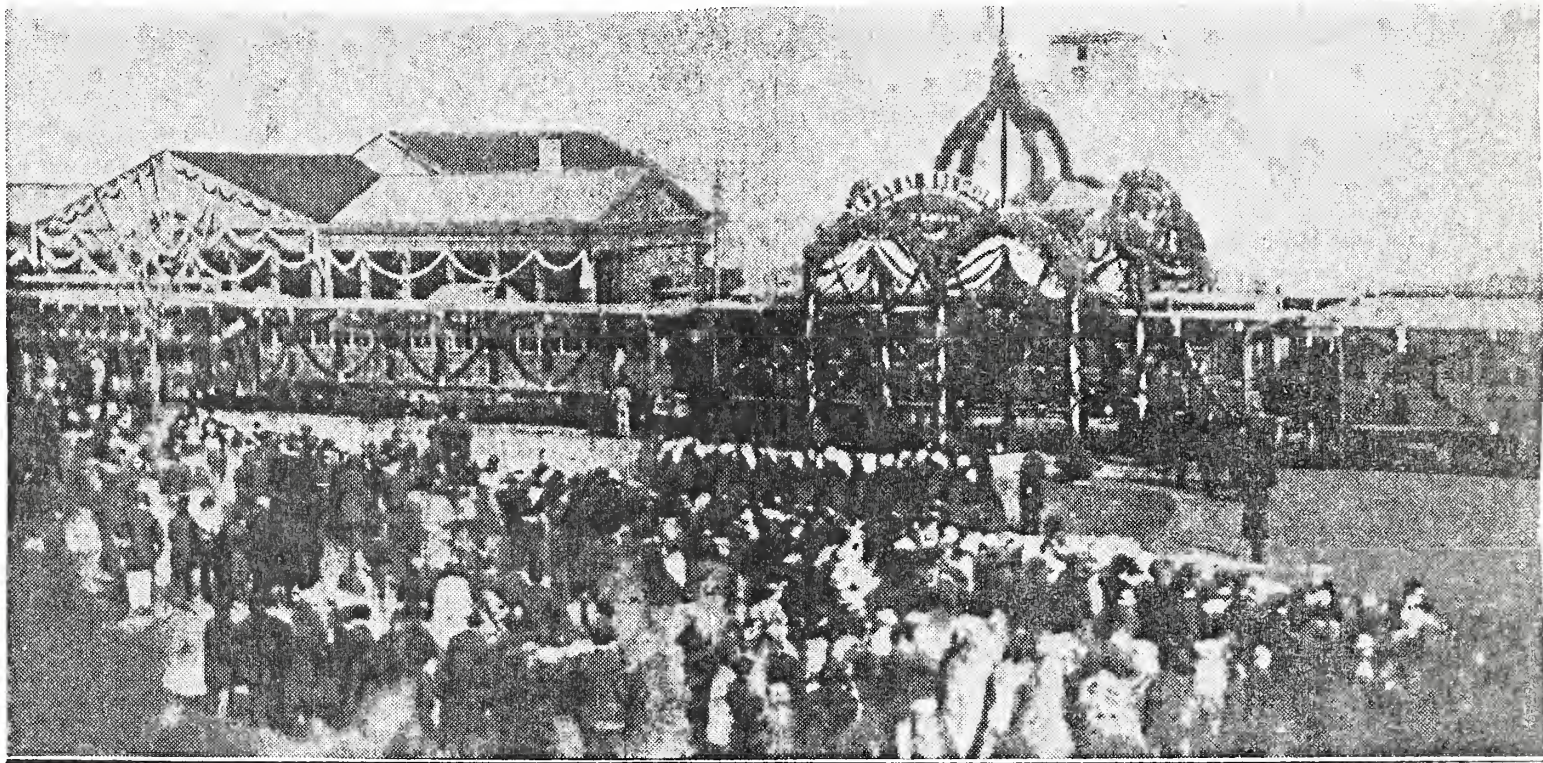
State Representative Martin T. Krueger, who was 11 years old at the time, is shown as the youth standing with his hands at

his sides near the left edge of the picture. Both views of the funeral train belong to Mr. Krueger and were obtained by him from Willits, former postmaster here.



**RECALLS FUNERAL TRAIN**—Martin T. Krueger, state representative, remembers the Abraham Lincoln funeral train and its pause at the old Michigan Central station in Michigan City.





[TRIBUNE Photo.]

**WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FUNERAL TRAIN PAUSED IN MICHIGAN CITY, IND.**—Historical picture uncovered yesterday as nation prepared to celebrate 127th anniversary of birth of Great Emancipator. It shows the funeral train of the assassinated President in Michigan City on May 1, 1865, on its way to Chicago and Springfield. Old timers yesterday recalled the stirring days occasioned by the President's death. *(Story on page 1.)*



[TRIBUNE Photo.]

**RECALLS LINCOLN—**  
Martin T. Krueger, Michigan City, Ind., tells of funeral train.

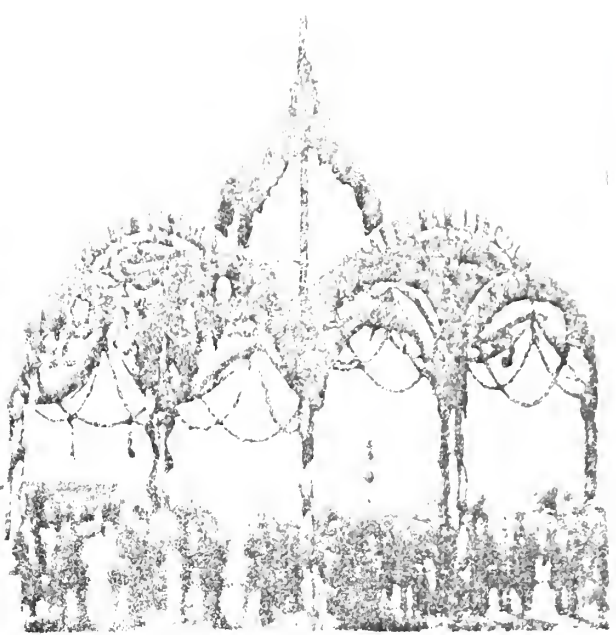


# Lincoln Funeral Train at Michigan City



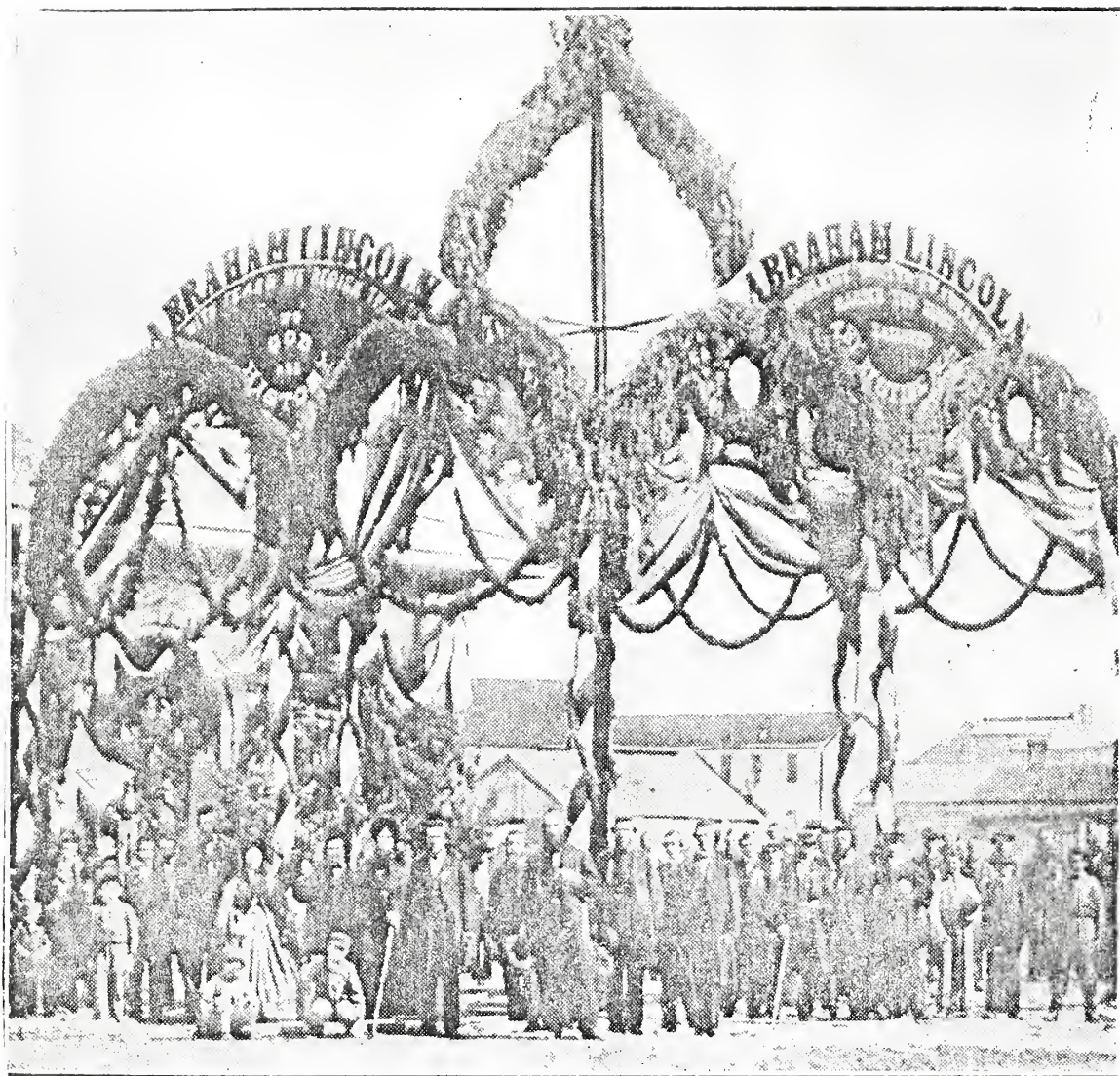
Top, left: Lincoln funeral train in Michigan City May 1, 1865. Depot appears at the left of this photograph. This depot was the first Michigan Central Depot, but it was also used by the Lake Erie and Western. In background at right appears outline of Blair's grain elevator. The funeral train arrived early in the morning on the Monon from Indianapolis. Patriotic organizations of the city conducted memorial services, after which the townspeople were permitted to view the remains of the martyred president. When the train arrived in the morning the funeral party was served a white fish breakfast by a committee of local women. After remaining here several hours the train was transferred to the Michigan Central and proceeded to Chicago.

Top, right: Memorial arch at railroad depot under which the coach bearing the body of the president rested while in Michigan City. Honorable M. T. Krueger was among the small boys at the right.



Bottom, right: In 1865 the Michigan Central passenger depot, a frame structure, was located just west of Franklin Street on the north side of the right of way. A corner of this depot may be seen at the left of this photo. The Michigan Central freight house is also at the left and the Monon Station is at the right.





TRIBUNE Photo.1

**FUNERAL ARCH FOR LINCOLN TRAIN IN MICHIGAN CITY**—Arch which was built over railroad track in Michigan City, Ind., on May 1, 1865, when funeral train stopped there on way to Chicago. The train was met in Michigan City by group of Chicagoans, who accompanied it here, and then to Springfield. *(Story on page 1.)*

# It's This Way

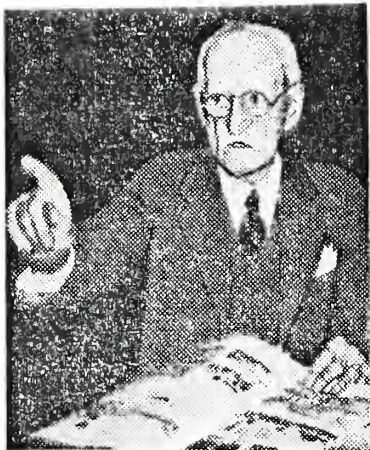
Lincoln's Funeral  
Recalled by  
Man of 84

By HOWARD C. HOSMER

IN a few weeks, Willard Giles Rich will observe the 73rd anniversary of the day which he cherishes in his memory above most others—the day he attended Lincoln's funeral.

Snowy-haired, straight and vigorous, Mr. Rich at 84 clearly remembers the nation's sorrow, vividly recalls the sad day, the setting, the bright weather, the respectful grief-stricken crowds and, above all, "Mr. Lincoln's dear, dead face."

He was 11 then—when the assassin's bullet cut short Lincoln's life on Apr. 14, 1865, while he



WILLARD GILES RICH

watched the Laura Keane play, "Our American Cousin" in the Ford Theater, Washington.

Years afterward, Mr. Rich visited the theater and visited the house across the street in which Lincoln died.

As an even younger boy, he had the distinction of having been mistaken for Willie Lincoln, the President's son, and having crowds come to a Ohio railroad station to gape and stare.

## Viewed Lincoln's Body

Mr. Rich now lives at 75 Pinnacle Rd. He was born in Penfield. His father, the late Giles Rich, was a railroad man and was shifted in his post from time to time. When the President was killed, the Rich family was living in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis was one of the stops of the Lincoln funeral train. The body, preceded by Lincoln's own horse, led by a Negro, was borne to the Indiana State House. It lay in repose there. Outside it rained and clouds cast a funeral pallor over the sky.

Young Willard Giles Rich saw Lincoln's body. A week later, his father took him to Springfield, Ill., where they attended the funeral, watched the plodding procession and mingled with the grief-bowed people. The weather was bright in Springfield and the fields had taken on a fresh spring greenness.

The body lay in state in the Illinois State House, which was draped with rich black velvet. "People were terribly wrought up," Mr. Rich told us. "All paid all the homage they could to him."

The crowds seemed interminable in numbers, Mr. Rich said. "I was just a boy then, looking at a president's funeral. I didn't realize what an historic moment it was, but I have since."

## Rich Memory

The memory of the day has grown to mean much to Mr. Rich.

He has seen much of the East, where he has lived most of his life—in the mercantile, manufacturing and real estate business. He has carried his thoughts of Lincoln's burial for more than three score years. They have inspired him, he says, and the inspiration has been passed on to his children.

Mr. Rich hasn't visited Lincoln's grave in Springfield since the day the President's body was lowered to the final resting place. He has, however, visited the Lincoln Memorial in Washington and agrees that it's beautiful.

You have the feeling that Mr. Rich's cherished memory marks one of the richest experiences of his life. You share somewhat in his experience and you appreciate how he feels about this verse, which means much to him:

*"When with high head we  
visualize  
And with clear eye magnify  
And witness greatness passing by,  
Ourselves are great."*



ALLEN COUNTY--FORT WAYNE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

MUSEUM, SWINNEY PARK  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

March 13, 1958

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Director  
Lincoln Museum  
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

The following information concerning the two pictures of the Lincoln funeral train was written in a letter from Dr. Herbert L. Heller, Associate Professor of Education, DePauw University.

"These are photographic reprints of two pictures I found in Michigan City. They show the funeral train of Lincoln as it stopped in Michigan City on the way to Chicago. I believe it came up the Monon and was transferred to the Michigan Central - now New York Central tracks, at Michigan City."

You'll be able to judge how accurate the above information about the railroads is. We know Dr. Heller through the State Historical Bureau and he has done a great deal of work with the Education Committee of the State Historical Society. Hope the photos will fill a gap in your collection.

Sincerely,

*Dick Haupt*

Museum Director

RWH/ch







December 15, 1961

Dear Mr. McMurtry:

The copies of Lincoln Lore were of great and timely assistance in my Lincoln Exhibit for the Annual Meeting of the Michigan City Historical Society and I wish to thank you as well as to report on their use.

On a map of the Northeastern States issued by American Automobile Association, I traced the route followed by the Lincoln funeral train from Washington D.C. to Springfield, Illinois. Clippings from Lincoln Lore and other sources were pasted near city stops so that quite a history of the movement could be read. Of course, I featured the ceremony at Michigan City on May 1, 1865, and believe you will be interested in having the two enclosed pictures taken on that date. The boy in white in the group at left of the arch picture has been identified as Martin Krueger who saw Lincoln's body by crowding behind a lady wearing a hoop skirt as if she were his mother. Martin Krueger was an immigrant boy from Germany who later served several terms as mayor of Michigan City and also as State Congressman for several terms. He gave the 90 acre Krueger Memorial Park to the city and was very largely responsible for acquiring our lakefront Washington Park and bathing beach. I enclose a newspaper clipping of 1935 about Mr. Krueger's recollections and another about one of our citizens, Mrs. Harriet Van Pelt who had attended a reception at the White House and was in Ford Theatre when Lincoln was shot.

Michigan City ladies served a white fish breakfast to the funeral party and the funeral coach was opened to allow people to pass through and view the martyred president.

We do not think that any of your Lincoln Lore issues have treated the Michigan City visit of Lincoln's funeral train as anything more than a transfer from one railroad to another but, as the pictures show, it was an important stop. Notables from Chicago came to escort the train to their city and local citizens paid highest honors.

A Michigan City man was engineer of the locomotive which pulled the train to Chicago over the Michigan Central System. His name was Edward Wilcox who has three grandchildren living among us today--Miss Marie Wilcox, Mrs. Henry Miller and Mr. Edward Fargher. The latter owns the railroad watch carried by his grandfather on that trip. The wearer could wind it but could not change the setting of the hands. I used this watch as

a part of my recent Lincoln Exhibit and I intend to have a picture taken of my map with its black border and I shall be pleased to send you a print if you would care for it. A more recent clipping, also from Michigan City News-Dispatch of November 22, 1961, carries an article about Lincoln's Thanksgiving Proclamation. A leaflet about our project to establish "The Old Lighthouse Museum" is also enclosed.

With sincere appreciation for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

  
Phil T. Sprague

PTS:jb

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry  
Director  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana



December 19, 1961

Mr. Philip T. Sprague  
The Hays Corporation  
Michigan City, Indiana

Dear Mr. Sprague:

I was pleased to have your letter of December 15th along with the photographs and newspaper clippings. The Michigan City Lincoln funeral photographs are excellent--much better than the ones we have in our files. Many thanks.

I read the clippings with interest. I have also noted your suggestion that I do a Lincoln Lore article on the Lincoln Funeral Train at Michigan City. This appeals to me and I may attempt it. My only problem is finding enough material to write an article. The clippings you sent will help but I will need much more information than I have at the present time.

I will keep your letter on file and I will attempt a Lincoln Lore article on the subject for May, 1962.

With the best wishes of the holiday season, I remain

Yours sincerely,

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM:hw





January 18 1960

Now - at which I can  
add to our conversation  
of today with reference to the  
Bremen bringing the Lindbergh  
body - through Michigan City.

My hotel has told us  
that her older sister - Janet  
Benson - was one of a group  
of girls who entered the  
hotel placed a blanket on  
floor on the President's back  
I remember clapping for  
her as of the Harold Van Pelt  
who lived in the Sinclair Travel  
Hotel - the young daughter of  
Dr. Marion J. Benson of  
Michigan City - Mrs Van Pelt  
with an older sister were in  
Washington. He as guests of  
their uncle Mr. Perry Hartwell

Mrs Van Peet with her sister  
shook hands with President  
Lincoln at a White House  
reception and that night  
were in the theatre when  
President Lincoln was shot

Wallace

WALLACE GILMORE

Retired Pullman's Auditor

Retired Postmaster





STREET OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois 60601

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY - 120 North Dearborn and Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

Chicago, Illinois 60601

Chicago, Illinois 60601

March 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Sprague:

Enclosed you will find two reference reports concerning Abraham Lincoln's funeral cortege in Michigan City, Indiana. Another brief account of the stop in Michigan City is found in Abraham Lincoln, His Funeral Cortege (Illinois Journal Company, Springfield: 1872) by J. C. Power, pages 92-95.

A thorough search through a number of other sources for additional information on this subject proved to be fruitless. However, I do hope that the given material will prove valuable to you.

Sincerely,

Jonanna Walsh

(Miss) Jonanna Walsh  
Reference Librarian

Mr. Paul Sprague  
Hayes Corporation  
Michigan City, Indiana

7-6

## INDIANAPOLIS TO CHICAGO

At eight o'clock and twenty-five minutes the train stopped at Michigan City, under a beautiful structure 12 feet wide, and the main columns 14 feet high. From these sprang a succession of arches in the Gothic style, 35 feet from the base to the summit. From the crowning central point was a staff with a draped national flag at half-mast. The arches were trimmed with white and black, and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Numerous miniature flags fringed the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dead were encircled with crape. At the abutments and the ends of the main arch were the mottoes: "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail." "Abraham Lincoln, the noblest martyr to freedom; sacred thy dust; hallowed thy resting place." On each side of the arch were the words "Abraham Lincoln," formed with sprigs of the arbor vitae, with the mottoes, "Our guiding star has fallen;" "The nation mourns;" and "Through dead he yet speaketh." Near by this combination of arches stood sixteen young ladies dressed in white waists and black skirts, with black sashes. They sang "Old Hundred," concluding with the Doxology. Many persons were affected to tears. Large military and civil escorts were attentive and mournful listeners. Thirty-six young ladies occupied a tastefully-decorated platform, in white dresses with black scarfs. They held in their hands little flags. In their midst, and almost hidden in the folds of the national flag, was a lady representing the Genius of America. Meantime, guns were fired and the sublime strains of music filled the air. Miss Colfax, a niece of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and fifteen other ladies entered the funeral car and laid flowers upon the coffin of the dead. At Michigan City the funeral party was joined by Schuyler Colfax, Senator L. Trumbull, and a committee of a hundred citizens of Chicago.

[Coggeshall, William T. The Journey of Abraham Lincoln. Ohio State Journal. Columbus: 1865. Pages 266-268.]

Additional copies may be obtained from:

Phil T. Sprague,  
The Hays Corporation  
Michigan City, Indiana

or

M. C. Historical Society  
Miss Edna P. Kittell, Pres.  
1009 Cedar St.  
Michigan City, Indiana



## MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

8:25 A.M. -- The train stops under a beautiful temporary structure. It is 12 feet wide, and the main columns 14 feet high. From these spring a succession of arches in the Gothic style, 35 feet from the base to the summit. From the crowning central point is a staff with a draped national flag at half mast. The arches are trimmed with white and black, and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Numerous miniature flags fringe the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dead are encircled with crape. At the abutment, and at the ends of main arch are the mottoes: "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail." Abraham Lincoln, the noblest martyr of freedom; sacred thy dust; hallowed thy resting place." On each side of the arch are the words "Abraham Lincoln," formed with sprigs of the arbor vita, with the mottoes: "Our guiding star has fallen," "The nation mourns," and "Though dead, he yet speaketh." Near by this combination of arches are sixteen young ladies dressed in white waists and black skirts, with black sashes. They sing "Old Hundred," concluding with the doxology. Many persons are affected to tears, the military and civil. The escorts are attentive and mournful listeners. Thirty-six young ladies are on a tastefully decorated platform, in white dresses with black scarfs. They hold in their hands little flags. In their midst, and almost hidden in the folds of the national flag, is a lady representing the Genius of America. It is a lovely group, upon which all eyes gaze admiringly. Meantime guns are fired and the soothing strains of music are heard. The scene is gilded by an unclouded sun.

ADDITIONS: Our party, when starting from Indianapolis, was increased by the additions of... and now at Michigan City by Judge Davis of the United States Supreme Court; Senator Trumbull and ex-Representative Arnold, of Illinois; and by Speaker Colfax, of Indiana, and the committee of one hundred from Chicago. Michigan City is attached to Speaker Colfax's Congressional district. The people of this neighborhood prepared abundant refreshments for the entire party. Miss Colfax, a niece of the speaker, and fifteen other ladies, entered the funeral car, and laid flowers upon the coffin of the dead.

Leaving Michigan City, we pass in view of the beautiful Lake Porter, Lake Gibson and Lake Calumet.

[Compiled by General E. D. Townsend. Lincoln Memorial Album. Name and date of newspaper unknown. Author of article presumably William T. Coggeshall.]

Additional Copies may be obtained from:

Phil T. Sprague,  
The Hays Corporation  
Michigan City, Indiana

or

M. C. Historical Society  
Miss Edna P. Kitchell, Pres.  
1009 Cedar Street  
Michigan City, Indiana



March 8, 1962

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. McMurtry:

The enclosed material pertaining to the Lincoln Funeral Train in Michigan City, added to that already sent, will, let us hope, give you abundant subject matter for the May issue of LINCOLN LORE.

My map with the route of the train shown has been on exhibit at Barker Junior High School in Edgewood, Michigan City.

The people of our fair city on Lake Michigan will be interested in and appreciative of the publicity given to this historic and sad event. May I thank you, in their behalf, for your generous cooperation.

Very truly yours,

  
Phil T. Sprague

PTS:jb







# Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor  
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1491

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May, 1962

## LINCOLN'S FUNERAL IN MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

Editor's Note: It was Philip T. Sprague, The Hays Corporation, Michigan City, Indiana, who brought to the attention of the editor that the account of Lincoln's funeral in that northern Indiana town had never been adequately presented. It was through Mr. Sprague that a great many minute details of the funeral were made available as well as some of the interesting illustrations.

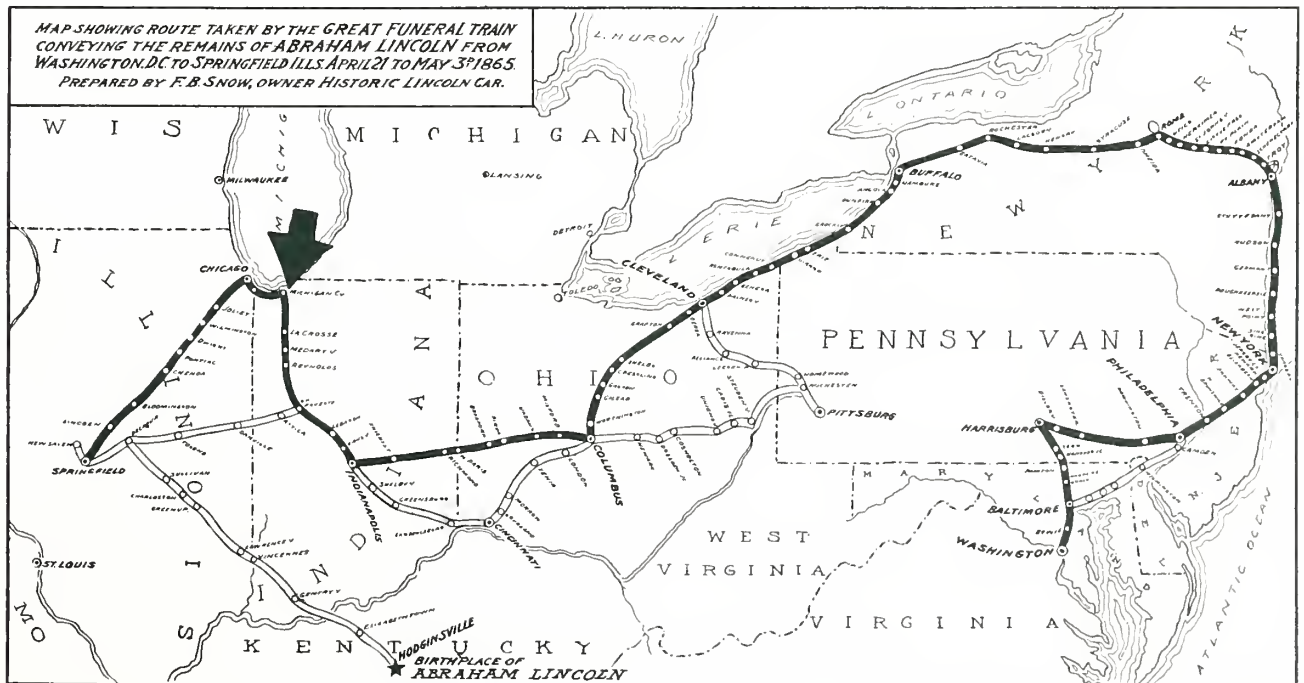
When eleven year old Martin T. Krueger heard the firing of a cannon in Michigan City, Indiana, on May 1, 1865, his first impression was that the Confederates had arrived and were shelling the town. Mr. Krueger recalled years later that he and his companions were enroute to Waterford when they heard the cannon. Young Krueger, along with John Voss, Henry Opperman, Cris Kay, William Meyer and Frank Eggert were walking to Waterford that morning to plant some potatoes for "old man Perry." He and his chums hurriedly changed their plans about potato planting, hid their molasses sandwiches under a bridge spanning the Romel ditch and ran along the middle of Michigan Street toward the business district.

Upon investigation the immigrant German lad learned that President Abraham Lincoln's funeral train had arrived in Michigan City at 8:25 a.m. and had stopped under a large and beautiful temporary structure trimmed with

black and white and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Martin could not understand very much English in those days but he was able to comprehend that children would not be permitted to view the body unless accompanied by their parents, and there was a detail of soldiers on hand to see that the regulation was maintained.

The funeral train arrived in Michigan City early in the morning of May 1, 1865 on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (which later became the Moron) from Indianapolis, Indiana. A reporter for *The Indianapolis Daily Journal* filed with his paper the following account:

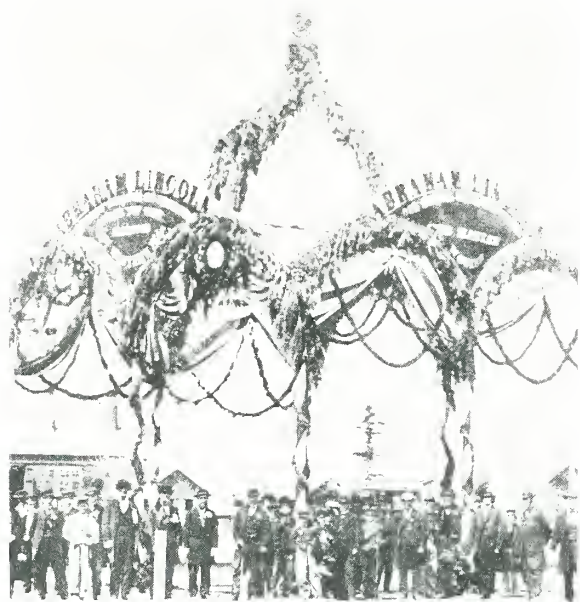
"Michigan City, Ind., May 1—8:35 a.m.—Another change at this place. We are now in the care of the Michigan Central Railroad. R. A. Rice, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, accompanied the remains from Indianapolis, and will continue until the cortege arrives in Chicago. They are unremitting in their care and attention. The engine 'Ranger' and the pilot engine 'Frank Vanvalkenburg' are ready for our accommodations.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The arrow locates Michigan City on Lake Michigan. The star locates Lincoln's birthplace near Hodgenville, Kentucky. The light parallel line running from Hodgenville to Springfield and New Salem indicate the general migratory route Lincoln followed as a young man. The heavy black line shows the route of the Funeral Train, a distance of 1,162 miles. The parallel lines running east and merging into the heavy black line in places gives the route of Lincoln's inaugural trip to Washington, D. C. in February, 1861.





Photograph Courtesy of Philip T. Sprague

The memorial arch at the Michigan Central Railroad Depot on May 1, 1865. The inscription on the right is, "Abraham Lincoln—Our Guiding Star Has Fallen—The Nation Mourns." The inscription on the left is, "Abraham Lincoln—The Noblest Martyr of Freedom—Sacred Thy Dust—Hallowed Thy Resting Place." At the abutments and at the ends of the main arch was the motto, "The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail." The boy in white in the group at the left of the arch has been identified as Martin Krueger who saw Lincoln's body by crowding behind a lady wearing a hoop skirt.

These engines are very handsomely decorated. Delegations from Chicago, and elsewhere, came on trains at this point to assist in the funeral rites."

The same reported vividly described the Michigan City scene:

#### "An Hour of Sunshine"

"The universe which has been shrouded in gloom and darkness for the past twenty-four hours, is lit up this morning with a bright and glorious sun, whose refulgent rays lend to nature a touch of exquisite beauty. The rains which have beaten with such violence, have ceased, and the air is once more as sweet and balmy as if the fragrance of the orient were suddenly wafted. Thanks to the merciful Creator for this long wished for change; methinks it must have come to be in harmony with the warm hearts and fervent patriotism of the men and women of Michigan City, whose touching, sublime memory of the great dead, our own, the world-beloved, Abraham Lincoln, I am about to hand down to history, to future ages, for surely such divine devotion of the noble living to the revered dead can never die."

When Martin Krueger arrived at the railway station his eyes must have been dazzled by the funeral splendor that confronted him. Again we quote *The Indianapolis Daily Journal* reporter:

"Let us see how this devotion was manifested—this devotion so touchingly beautiful, so harmoniously blended with the creations of nature and art, and so artistically wrought and inter-woven by the gentle hand of woman and the strong arm of man. An arch, manufactured of wreaths and roses, is passed by the funeral train as it entered the depot. It is twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet high.

"At a point 23 feet from the base upwards commenced a dome, which rises proportionately to a height of 12 feet, thus making on the south side, 'Abraham Lincoln, our guiding star, has fallen; the Nations Mourns.' The letters in the above were the counterpart of those

already described, and the handiwork of ladies of Michigan City. They are most remarkably beautiful in execution and design. The pillars supporting the arch were alternately woven with black and white strips of cloth, and a third (strip) was a continued circling of evergreens. Approaching the upper part of the pillar, splendid flags flowed gracefully.

"The wealth of Flora's chaplet, bouquets and evergreens in the interior of the arch, and the harmony displayed in their arrangement, were as profuse as they were excellent. At an equal distance from the base, on the four corners supporting the dome, were portraits of the great dead looking down as now we trust he is looking from the great arch of God's Universe. In the brief moments we have to describe this wonderful piece of beautiful mechanism, it is impossible for us to do it justice. We have only to say that the women of Michigan City have reared a monument to the moral worth of Abraham Lincoln more lasting and enduring, more solid and substantial than the laurels of warriors or crowns of Kings—a cross of solid flowers."

The cross of flowers made of trailing arbutus gathered from the native hills and borne by a delegation of sixteen ladies, led by Miss Hattie Colfax, a cousin of Schuyler Colfax, and escorted by the soldiers of the city, was to be placed upon the coffin. With the request for such a procedure granted, the women with uncovered heads entered the car containing the remains and Miss Colfax placed the cross on the coffin, and the other ladies following passed out through the opposite end of the car. These "angels of mercy" were dressed in white and wore black sashes. The names of the ladies accompanying Miss Colfax were Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Peck, Miss Woodward, Miss Mary Goodhue, Miss Minnie Sherman,



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Another view of the funeral arches at Michigan City displaying the motto: "Abraham Lincoln—With Tears We Resign Thee—To-God-And-History." Another motto not seen in this photograph was, "The Purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail."





Photograph Courtesy of Philip T. Sprague

Lincoln's funeral train passing through the memorial arch at Michigan City, Indiana, on May 1, 1865. The structure was 12 feet wide and the main columns 14 feet high. From these there sprang a succession of arches in Gothic style, 35 feet from the base to the summit. From the crowning central point was a staff with a draped national flag at half mast. The arches were trimmed with white and black, and ornamented with evergreens and choice flowers. Numerous miniature flags fringed the curved edges, and portraits of the lamented dead were encircled with crepe. The depot appears at the left of this photograph. This was the first Michigan Central Depot, but it was also used by the Lake Erie and Western. In the background at the right appears Blair's grain elevator. The delegation of sixteen ladies, led by Miss Hattie Colfax, who placed a cross of flowers on Lincoln's casket are probably shown in the center of the photograph, however, they are not dressed in white with black sashes, as was related by a reporter for *The Indianapolis Daily Journal*, May 3, 1865. In an article compiled by General E. D. Townsend, *Lincoln Memorial Album*, name and date of newspaper unknown, author of article presumably William T. Coggeshall, the statement is made that the sixteen young ladies were dressed in "white waists and black skirts."

Miss Mary Gammons, Miss Mary White, Miss Kate Palmer, Miss Nellie Williams, Miss Kate Higgins, Miss Nellie Jerneigen, Miss Mary McAlvo, Miss Mary Sporns and Miss Mary Potter. There is also a tradition in Michigan City that Miss Janet Dawson was one of a group of girls who entered the car and placed a wreath of flowers on the president's casket. However, she might have been one of the thirty-six young ladies on the platform mentioned in the next paragraph.

Near the Lincoln funeral arches stood thirty-six young ladies (representing the statue of the Union) on a tastefully decorated platform. They were dressed in white with black scarfs. They held in their hands little flags and in their midst, and almost hidden in the folds of the national flag was a lady representing the Genius of America. The young ladies sang national airs, *Old Hundred* and concluded with the *Doxology*. The solemnity of the occasion caused many people to shed tears. In the meantime guns were fired and the subduing strains of music filled the air. The large military and civil escorts as well as the townspeople were attentive and mournful listeners.

After patriotic organizations had conducted memorial services the townspeople were permitted to view the remains of the martyred president. The train had to wait in Michigan City for some time (perhaps an hour or so) for the arrival by special train of the committee of 110 sent out from Chicago to meet it. When the committee arrived they stood together forming a complete tableau as the generals in charge came forward to review the funeral cortege. The officers in charge—Gen. Hooker and others, were in full dress uniform. The Chicago delegation was dressed in black, wearing heavy crepe bands and bandages of crepe on their arms.

Meanwhile young Krueger, being quite resourceful, had managed to view the remains of the dead president. Spotting a couple getting aboard the train he hid himself

behind the hoop skirt of the woman whom the guards presumed to be his mother. He followed the pair into the car where the body lay. However, because of his inability to understand English he failed to heed the meaning of the guards orders that everyone should keep moving. When he arrived at the bier he stopped and took a "good look" at the dead president. At this junction a guard stepped forward grabbed him by the collar and the seat of his pants and tossed him over the observation platform into a patch of sand burrs. Undaunted young Krueger then proceeded to have his photograph taken with the crowd under the funeral arches (see photograph of a young man dressed in white clothing).

This immigrant boy from Germany later served several terms as mayor of Michigan City and was elected to the Indiana General Assembly for a number of terms. He gave the ninety acre Krueger Memorial Park to the city and was largely responsible for acquiring Washington Park, with its lakefront and bathing beaches, for Michigan City.

With the arrival of the Chicago Committee along with Senator Trumbull, Supreme Court Justice and ex-Representative Arnold of Illinois, the funeral cortege was ready to leave for Chicago. Other notables who had boarded the train at Indianapolis were Senator Lane, and Representatives Orth, Farquhar and Stilwell, and the following men making up Governor Morton's staff: General Bennett, Colonel

Chapman, Adjutant General Terrell, General Mansfield, Colonel Holloway, Colonel Frybarger, C. P. J. Jacobs, John M. Morton and Colonel Schlater. Speaker Colfax, whose congressional district included Michigan City, also boarded the funeral train. A Michigan City man, Edward Wilcox, was the engineer of the locomotive which pulled the train to Chicago over the Michigan Central System.

Before the train left those aboard were grateful to the ladies of Michigan City for not forgetting their temporal needs—a white fish breakfast and other refreshments was served the funeral party with the best of linen and silver in the New Albany and Chicago freight depot. Perhaps this will explain why some of the notable personages from Washington were left behind. However, by means of an express engine they were able to overtake the train at Porter Station. Chicago was reached at eleven o'clock in the morning of May 1.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sixteenth President of the  
UNITED STATES.

Born in Hardin County, Kentucky,  
FEBRUARY 12, 1809.

Assassinated in Washington, D. C.

APRIL 14, 1865,

Aged 56 Years, 2 Months, and 2 Days







